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URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

The
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Senior Public Health Inspector
For the Year
1958

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Health Department,
422, Middleton Road,
Chadderton,
June, 1959.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my Annual Report on the health of the district for the year 1958. The statistical details of the year's public health activities and happenings are tabulated and commented on in the body of the report so that I shall here confine my comments to points of special interest and importance.

The total population at 32,240 represents an increase of 1,126 on the 1951 Census Return. Total births at 509 gives a rate (adjusted) of 16.4 per 1,000 of the population. There were 15 infant deaths during the year, of which 8 occurred in the first day of life and a total of 12 within the first month. A National Survey carried out in 1958 into still-births and early infancy deaths will, it is hoped, provide information about the basic causes of such deaths thus enabling more effective preventive measures to be adopted.

Notifications of infectious diseases totalled 606 as compared with 496 in 1957. Whereas measles cases were only slightly over half the preceeding year's figures—notifications of dysentery numbered 298. This latter disease was prevalent in the early part of the year, reaching peak figures in March and gradually fading out over the months of April and May—a very similar experience to what obtained in 1955 when dysentery was last prevalent in the area. Only 6 cases of whooping cough were notified during the year. This taken in conjunction with the gradual but definite decrease in cases over recent years, suggests that the effect of intensive immunisation against this disease introduced some years ago is becoming apparent. Vaccination against poliomyelitis was extended during the year to all persons between the ages of 6 months and 26 years and the numbers vaccinated were limited only by the supplies of vaccine available.

Reference was made last year to the fact that dwellings for the aged amounted to 17.9% of all post-war house buildings in Chadderton, and to the plans in hand for further special facilities, i.e. call-bell systems and resident wardens to be provided. These facilities are now available on two estates comprising a total of 72 accommodation units and provide that security which enables older people to continue living independently in a home of their own. The photographs on pages 6 and 7, illustrate the arrangements.

With so much having been said over the years about the problem of Atmospheric Pollution, it is gratifying to record some action in that proposals for a Smoke Control Area comprising some 1,400 premises as approved of by the Council, were subsequently confirmed by the Ministry and the detailed survey preliminary to the making of a Smoke Control Order was well underway by the end of the year.

Finally I would now refer to the happy spirit of co-operation which exists both within the department, and in its relationships with other departments of the Council. To you, Mr. Chairman, and to the Members of your Committee, I remain indebted for your vigorous and encouraging support. I am grateful to Mr. Stott, Clerk of the Council, for his advice, guidance and willing co-operation. My thanks and appreciation are tendered to Mr. Mann, Senior Public Health Inspector, and the other members of the Staff for their hard work and generous co-operation, and also to Dr. Falconer for his assistance throughout the year.

On Mr. Prenton, the Chief Clerk, fell the main burden of compiling this report. For that and his other services I am indeed thankful.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. O'GRADY,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



Emergency Arises



Warden receives call

Photos by Oldham Chronicle



Warden answers call



Warden calls Medical Aid

Photos by Oldham Chronicle

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1958-59

Chairman:

Councillor George Howard.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor Richard N. Hodgson.

Members:

Councillor Walter Hill, J.P.

Councillor Sidney G. W. Jacobs.

Councillor Wilfred Jenkinson.

Councillor George Marlor.

Councillor John W. Schofield, J.P.

Councillor Arthur Tongue, J.P.

Clerk of the Council:

L. Stott, Esq.

STAFF

1958

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Chadderton.
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- Additional Public Health Inspectors* A. RENSRAW, M.A.P.H.I.,
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- E. BROOKS, M.A.P.H.I.,
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Other Foods. Smoke Inspec-
tor's Cert.
- E. F. ROBERTS, M.A.P.H.I.,
A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and
Other Foods.
- Pupil Public Health Inspector* J. INESON.
- Chief Clerk* H. PRENTON.
- General Clerk/Shorthand Typist* ... MISS B. GARSIDE.
- Junior Assistant* P. W. STANLEY.

SECTION A

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT

Chadderton is situated on the south-western slopes of the Lancashire Pennine Hills immediately to the north of Manchester, its southern boundary being continuous with a portion of that city's northern boundary. It is bounded by Oldham on the east, Royton on the north, Middleton on the west and Failsworth on the south west.

The district covers an area of 3,013 acres and the height above sea level varies from 300 to 500 feet.

Its sub-soil is chiefly rock or shale, overlying clay and the coal measures, but in some parts of the district there is a fair amount of sand.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The chief industries are cotton spinning, electrical and light engineering, aircraft production, garment manufacturing and there is a large printing and dye works in the district.

Although mainly industrial, Chadderton possesses some open country and farm land. The arrangement of houses on the new estates contrasts very pleasantly with the congested and badly sited older houses.

Atmospheric pollution, home produced and wind borne from surrounding industrial areas, presents an important health problem—psychological as well as physical.

The rainfall during 1958 was 50.17 inches, slightly higher than the previous year (47.8 inches) and the number of days on which rain was recorded totalled 220.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange states that the number as given below of unemployed persons registered at the year end by the Employment Exchange was double the figure for 1957.

Wholly Unemployed	
Men	976
Boys	10
Women	382
Girls	10
Total ...	<hr/> 1378 <hr/>

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

Chadderton residents are fortunate in having four parks covering over thirty-eight acres. These parks are well sited for the convenience of people in all sections of the district and in addition to attractively planned flower beds, shrubberies and trees, provide exercise and relaxation for old and young on bowling greens, putting greens, football and cricket pitches. The children's section in Chadderton Hall Park with special facilities for training in "Road Sense" is a feature worthy of special commendation.

Quite apart from the main parks, there are several other playgrounds, gardens of rest, and bowling greens. It is noticed that both young and old make excellent use of the amenities provided by the Council.

A new recreation ground covering an area of over six acres is now under construction at Princess Road.

Even though the atmosphere may be polluted, it is a far better thing that children should be catered for with outdoor playgrounds than that they should be cooped up in houses and streets with their energies curbed and restricted.

The maintenance of the 'open spaces' on the Council housing estates is also carried out by the Parks Department.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area	3013 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1958)	32,240
Population (Census, 1951)	31,114
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1958 (according to rate book)	11,563
Rateable Value	£378,617
Sum represented by a 1d. rate (estimated)	£1,400
Number of inches of rain during 1958	50.17
Number of days on which rain was recorded	220
Number of hours sunshine during 1958	871.25
Number of days on which sunshine was recorded	234

POPULATION

The Registrar General has given the estimated population of Chadderton at mid-year 1958 as 32,240, an increase of 60 over the 1957 figure.

BIRTHS

During the year there was an increase in the number of births from 466 in 1957 to 509 in 1958, giving an adjusted rate of 16.4 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.4 per 1,000 population for England and Wales. Fifty years ago the number of births for the year was 788 and the birth rate 28.7 per 1,000 of the population.

Table I

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS
1958

RATES	England and Wales (Estimated Population) 45,109,000	Chadderton (Estimated Population) 32,240	
BIRTH RATES.	1958	1958	Average Five years 1954-1958
Live Births (adjusted)	16.4	16.4	14.8
Still Births (per 1,000 total births)	21.6 (a)	13.6 (a)	21.7 (a)
DEATH RATES.			
All Causes (adjusted)	11.7	15.2	13.8
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.10	0.12	0.12
Cancer (all forms)	2.12	2.05	1.73
Maternal Mortality	0.43 (a)	0.0	0.88
Infant Mortality	22.5 (b)	29.5 (b)	23.3 (b)
Neo-Natal Mortality	16.2 (b)	23.6 (b)	17.9 (b)

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(b) Per 1,000 live births.

MARRIAGES

There is no Register Office in Chadderton and to the figure of the marriages contracted in the churches and chapels of Chadderton it is necessary to add the number of Chadderton people who were married in the District Register Office at Oldham. On this basis the total number during 1958 was 230 as compared with 211 in 1957.

DEATHS

Causes of Death

Diseases of the Circulatory System	153
Cancer	66
Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System	62
Diseases of the Respiratory System	72
Accidents	9
All other causes	49
	<hr/>
	411
	<hr/>

Death rate 15.2 per 1,000.

Table II
VITAL STATISTICS

Population — 32,240
(Registrar General's Estimate, mid-1958)

Live Births	{		M.	F.	Total
		Legitimate	228	265	493
		Illegitimate	6	10	16
		Total	<u>234</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>509</u>
Live birth crude rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1958					15.8
Live births adjusted rate (comparability factor 1.04)					16.4
			M.	F.	
Stillbirths			6	1	7
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths					13.6
Total live and stillbirths					516
Infant deaths					15
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total ...					29.5
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate					30.4
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate					Nil
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)					23.6
Illegitimate live birth per cent of total live births ...					3.3
Maternal deaths (including abortion)					Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths					Nil
Deaths—total					411
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1958					15.8
Adjusted death rate (comparability factor 1.19)					16.4

Table III
DEATHS (NET)—1958

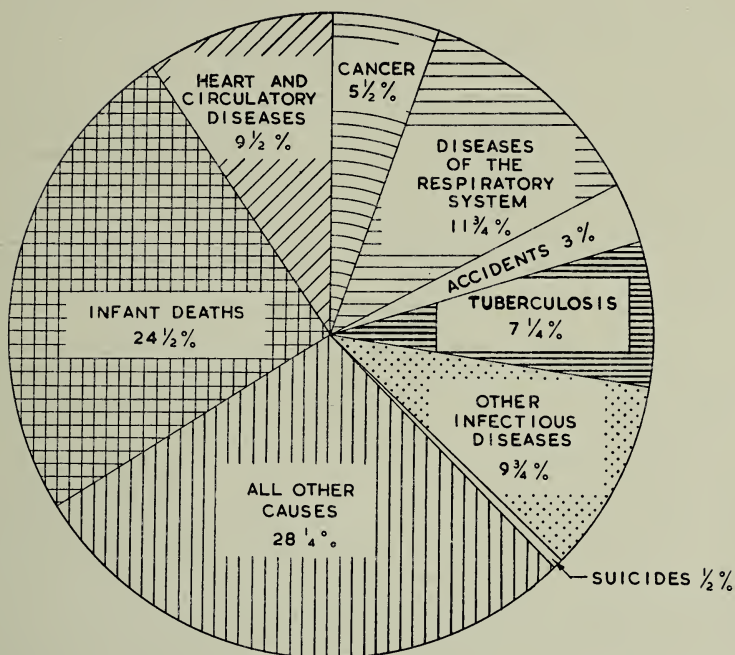
Cause of Death	Total		
	Males	Females	1958
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	1	3	4
Tuberculosis other forms	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasms, stomach	7	7	14
Malignant neoplasms, breast	—	6	6
Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus	7	1	8
Malignant neoplasms, uterus	—	4	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	18	15	33
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1
Diabetes	—	1	1
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	30	32	62
Coronary disease, angina	38	25	63
Hypertension with heart disease ...	3	4	7
Other heart disease	28	41	69
Other circulatory disease	6	8	14
Influenza	—	1	1
Pneumonia	15	9	24
Bronchitis	31	10	41
Other diseases of respiratory system	6	—	6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	4	6
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	4	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	17	28
Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
All other accidents	5	3	8
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Suicide	2	—	2
All causes	215	196	411

66

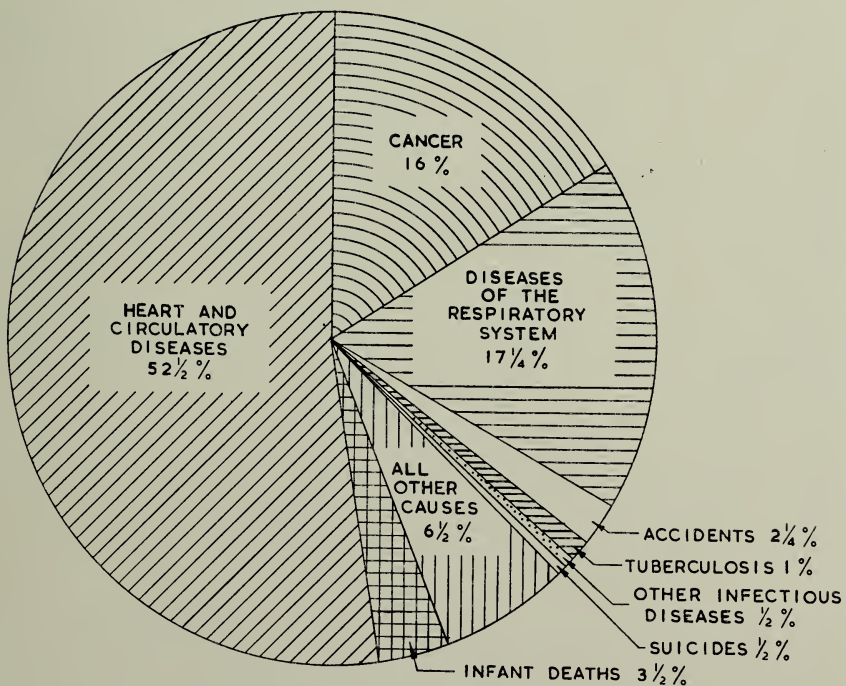
215

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DEATHS CAUSES - 1908



DEATHS CAUSES - 1958



The deaths in Chadderton as shown in table III for the year 1958 were 411, giving an adjusted mortality rate of 16.4 per 1,000 of the population. In 1957 there were 407 deaths with a corresponding rate of 15.0 per 1,000.

The increasing importance of some causes of death can be best appreciated by studying the charts on the previous page. To appreciate the reasons for the changes that have and are occurring it is necessary, first of all, to make allowance for the gradual change in the age of composition of the population. Whereas in 1901 persons aged 65 years and over amounted to 5 per cent. of the total population, in 1957 this proportion was over 11 per cent.

The cause of death giving rise to much concern at present is Cancer. In 1958 over 95,000 people died from this disease, and of these 19,809 were from cancer of the lungs and respiratory organs. Death rates for lung cancer have doubled over the past ten years and now account for one in eighteen of all male deaths. The most striking feature is the three fold increase in cancer of the lung and bronchus in men in the period of fifteen years up to 1954. Investigations in several countries over recent years all tend to co-relate the increase of lung cancer with tobacco and particularly cigarette smoking. No doubt other factors such as atmospheric pollution also play a part in mortality from lung cancer, but it does appear beyond reasonable doubt that cigarette smoking is the most important factor yet known.

Accidents, including one road accident, accounted for nine deaths. More than 6,000 persons die each year in England and Wales as a result of accidents in their homes, of these about 700 are due to burns and scalds. For every seven deaths on the roads, there are ten deaths from accidents in the home. Accurate information is not available about the incidence of non-fatal accidents, but it is known that 2,000,000 people attend out-patients departments following accidents for treatment. The majority of fatal accidents occur in relation to the two extreme age groups, viz: *under* 5 years and *over* 65 years. Regarding the young children, much can be done to educate them in road and home safety sense through the schools and the Health Authorities by means of publicity, exhibitions and practical demonstrations. As regards the old people the provision of specially planned housing will obviate many of the risks.

Finally, it is clear from a study of the charts on the previous page that while the battle against disease is being won decisively on a wide front there are unfortunately, some areas where a few diseases have made and are making forcible counter attacks.

AGES AT DEATH

	M	F
Under 1 year of age	6	9
1 to 5 years	1	1
5 to 15 years	—	—
15 to 25 years	1	—
25 to 45 years	8	4
45 to 65 years	65	38
65 to 75 years	76	63
75 to 85 years	43	70
85 to 95 years	15	11
95 years and over	—	—
	215	196
	411	

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal death occurred during the year.

Further meetings and professional conferences, referred to in last year's report, were held to consider additional ways and means of improving the services for the expectant mother, and her baby. Practical steps were taken to increase personal contact and liaison between the officers of the three authorities concerned, as a result of which, it is felt, progress has been achieved.

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL BIRTHS

There were fifteen infant deaths giving a mortality rate of 29.5 per 1,000 live births compared with the figure of 13 for England and Wales. Eight of these deaths occurred in the first day of life.

Still births totalling seven, gave a rate of 13.6 per 1,000. In contrast to the great reduction of infant mortality generally that has been achieved in recent years, there has been relatively little improvement in respect of infant deaths occurring in the first week of life. These, together with still births are classed under the title "Peri-Natal Mortality." The fall in the death rate in this "peri-natal period" has been less than for any other period in infancy and childhood, due mainly to such conditions as prematurity and congenital malformations about which much basic information is still lacking.

A very extensive and thorough research survey was carried out nationally during the year from which it is hoped new information will become available which will enable more adequate preventative measures being employed.

	STILLBIRTH RATE (per 1,000 total births)	NEO-NATAL RATE (per 1,000 live births)	INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 live births)
1954	32	21	33
1955	23	19	19
1956	23	15	22
1957	17	11	13
1958	13.6	23.6	29.5

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

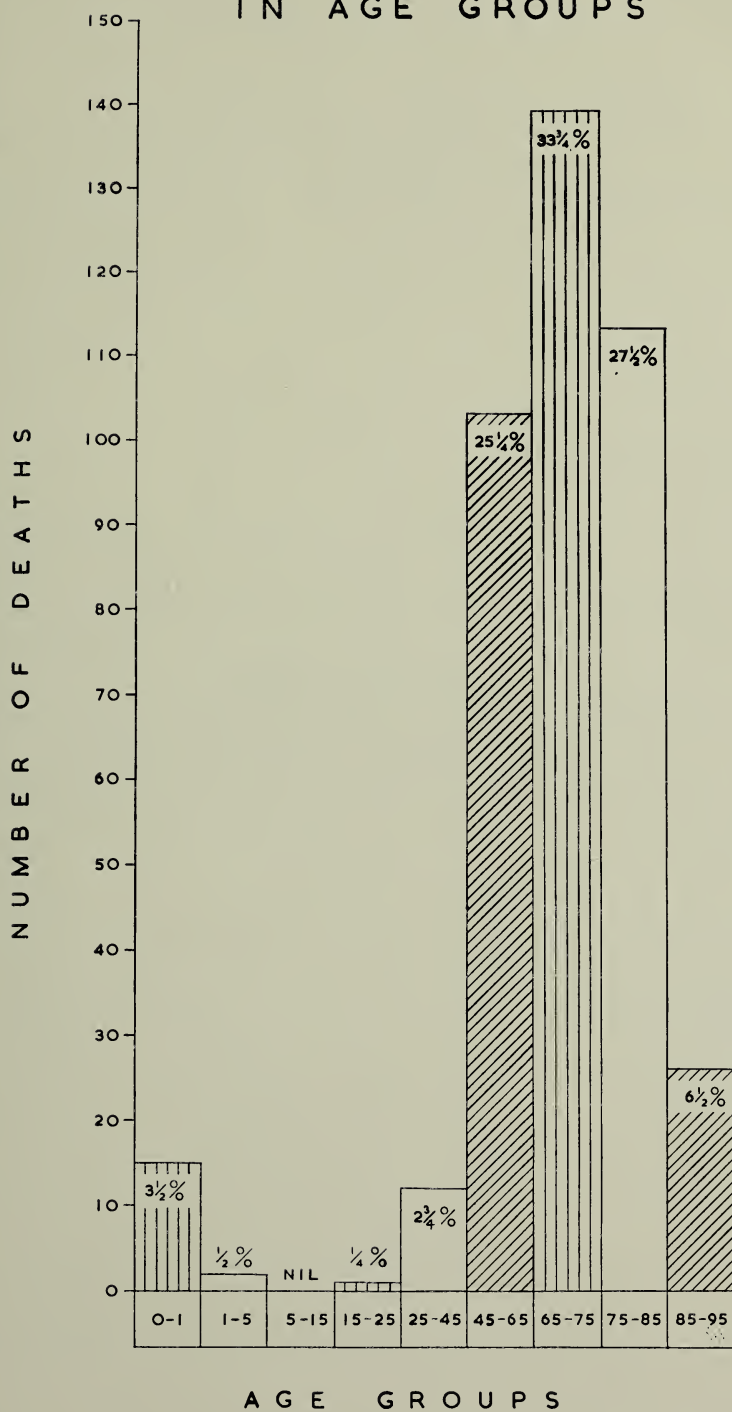


Table IV

INFANT MORTALITY—1958

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Cause of Death	Under 1 Day	1 to 6 Days	1 to 2 Weeks	2 to 3 Weeks	3 to 4 Weeks	Total Under 1 Month
Atelectasis ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Circulatory Diseases	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Intercranial Haemorrhage...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity ...	4	2	—	—	—	6
	8	4	—	—	—	12

INFANT MORTALITY

Cause of Death	Under 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	4 to 6 Months	7 to 9 Months	10 to 12 Months	Total
Asphyxia	—	1	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Circulatory Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Intercranial Haemorrhage...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Meningomyelocele	—	—	—	—	1	1
Prematurity ...	6	—	—	—	—	6
Uraemia	—	1	—	—	—	1
	12	2	—	—	1	15

SECTION B

Table V

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES COMPARATIVE TABLE, 1954-58

England and Wales (estimated population) 45,109,000			Chadderton (estimated population) 32,240			
	1958 No. of Cases	Case Rate per 1,000 popula- tion	1958 No. of Cases	Case Rate per 1,000 popula- tion	Average over five years 1954-58	
					No. of Cases	Case Rate per 1,000 popula- tion
Typhoid Fever ...	147	0.00	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	199	0.00	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	836	0.02	—	—	1	0.03
Scarlet Fever ...	38,844	0.86	20	0.62	25	0.80
Whooping Cough...	33,384	0.74	6	0.18	33	1.02
Diphtheria	79	0.00	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	3,290	0.07	1	0.03	2	0.06
Smallpox	5	0.00	—	—	—	—
Measles	259,221	5.75	248	7.7	302	9.5
Acute Pneumonia ..	22,237	0.49	5	0.15	12	0.36
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ...	1,410	0.03	2	0.06	2	0.04
Acute Encephalitis	170	0.00	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	38,101	0.84	298	9.21	129	4.05
Food Poisoning ...	8,931	0.20	11	0.34	4	0.12
Puerperal Pyrexia	10,777	0.24	1	0.03	1	0.03
Tuberculosis Respiratory ...	26,595	0.59	13	0.40	13	0.41
Other Forms ...	3,231	0.07	1	0.03	1	0.03

Table VI
PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1958

Notifiable Diseases	TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES IN AGE GROUPS									
	Total Cases at all ages	0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65 and over
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	20	—	2	7	10	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	248	8	57	88	91	4	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	6	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	298	10	42	61	111	25	11	29	7	2
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	11	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	4	1
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—										
Pulmonary	13	—	—	1	1	—	4	2	4	1
Non-Pulmonary ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	606	20	103	160	221	29	17	34	17	5

MEASLES

During the year there were 248 cases notified, this shows a decrease on the previous year's figure of 413. Of the total, 214 were notified in the second half of the year. Over 95 per cent. of the cases were under 9 years of age.

**Measles
248 cases**

It is pleasing to report that there were no deaths from this disease during 1958.

The Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report for 1908 stated that "There was a considerable amount of measles during the year, especially in May, August, September and December, causing 23 deaths, all under 5 years of age. I found it necessary to close seven schools in the district."

Measles must still be regarded seriously and can be complicated with otitis media and bronchitis, it is therefore advisable to protect children from this disease until they have passed the early years of childhood.

WHOOPING COUGH

Only six cases of whooping cough were notified during 1958 which shows a decrease on the figure of 35 for 1957. The average number of cases over the five years 1949 to 1953 was 82 and for the years 1954 to 1958 was 33. Six cases out of a population of 32,240 is a very small number, and is in all probability a measure of the efficiency of the whooping cough vaccination programme which was started intensively in 1954.

Whooping Cough
6 cases

SCARLET FEVER

There was an increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever notified during the year, 20 cases as against 13 cases during 1957. This also applies to the figures for England and Wales—38,844 cases in 1958 against 29,544 in 1957. Nowadays, this disease almost invariably runs a mild course without the serious complications previously associated with it.

Scarlet Fever
20 cases

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

This condition is often caused by the same organism as is responsible for scarlet fever and erysipelas. During the year there was one case of this potentially serious infection.

**Puerperal
Pyrexia**
1 case

DYSENTERY

Two hundred and ninety-eight cases were reported during the year and both local and national figures were up on the previous year. In recent years sonne dysentery has become an increasing problem to Health departments and to all those dealing with children in nurseries and infant schools.

Dysentery
298 cases

Several investigations have indicated that symptomless excretors are common in outbreaks of this disease, although opinions differ on the role of symptomless excretors in the spread of this disease.

Almost all the nurseries and infant schools in this district were affected during the outbreak.

In nearly all cases the disease is mild, highly contagious and has considerable nuisance value. It can be said that the disease is spread from hand to hand, often by contamination from doors, lavatory seats, etc. Hand-washing after using the toilet and before handling food is of the greatest importance in limiting the spread of infection.

DIPHTHERIA

No case of diphtheria has been notified in this district since 1949. Nevertheless the importance of persevering with the active immunisation of children against this disease must continue to be stressed, as only by maintaining a high proportion of immune individuals in the community, can it be kept permanently at bay.

Diphtheria
No cases

SMALLPOX

Again during 1958 the district remained free from smallpox. The danger of an outbreak of smallpox in this country is however still present, particularly with the development of world-wide air travel. Experience over the past years has shown the wisdom of vaccinating infants as a routine preventative measure, and while the acceptance rate for vaccination in this area is considerably higher than the national average it remains necessary to maintain and improve this position.

Smallpox
No cases

TUBERCULOSIS

Thirteen cases of respiratory tuberculosis and one case of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year. The case rate per thousand for the district is 0.40 which is below the national average of 0.59. Four deaths occurred during 1958 giving a mortality rate of 0.12 per thousand of population.

Tuberculosis
Respiratory
13 cases
Non-respiratory
1 case

The graph on page 25 showing the trends in deaths and notifications over the past 50 years.

ACUTE PNEUMONIA

In 1958, only five cases were notified. The fact that there were 24 deaths from acute or primary pneumonia shows that notification of cases is very far from complete. 'Broncho Pneumonia' is not notifiable and such cases are not therefore included here. Generally speaking this disease affects mainly the very young and the very old.

Acute Pneumonia
5 cases



ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

There were two cases notified during the year and both cases subsequently recovered. No apparent connection could be traced between the cases.

**Acute
Poliomyelitis
2 cases**

The offer of vaccination against Poliomyelitis was extended during the year to all persons between the ages of 6 months and 26 years. So far the limiting factor has been the supply of vaccine available. With no assurance of adequate supplies being available from month to month it has not been possible to commit oneself to undertaking more intensive propaganda measures and additional vaccination sessions. Every C.C. of vaccine available is being taken up and it is to be hoped that the promised increased output of vaccine will soon become evident.

FOOD POISONING

Of the eleven notifications of food poisoning, five were isolated individual cases. Two were members of the same family and the remaining four cases formed part of an outbreak following a meal in a local canteen. In all, thirty-three persons partook of the meal consisting of meat pie, gravy, carrots and potatoes, and subsequently twenty-one were affected, with symptoms of diarrhoea and abdominal pains—generally mild and of relatively short duration. Although Laboratory findings as to the causes of the outbreak were not conclusive the method of food preparation and the history and symptomatology of the illness leave little doubt that the causative agent was *Clostridium Welchii*. This organism is particularly associated with such outbreaks where meat and meat products are inadequately cooked and afterwards re-heated or allowed to cool slowly.

**Food Poisoning
11 cases**

SECTION C

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council and, for this purpose, Chadderton forms part of Health Division 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Chadderton is also Divisional Medical Officer and the address of the Divisional Medical Officer and address of the Divisional Health Office is "TYLON" Middleton Road West, Chadderton.

MATERNITY SERVICE

The midwives who served this area during 1958, are as follows:—

Nurse A. Jeffers—(resigned June, 1958).

Nurse K. M. Hardman, 469, Middleton Road,
Chadderton. MAI 8043.

Nurse E. S. Mills, 1, Laurel Avenue, Chadderton. MAI 6765.

Nurse C. J. Williams, 59, Owler Lane, Chadderton. FAI 3047.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Ante-natal Clinics

Eaves Lane Thursday 2 p.m.
Central Monday 2 p.m.

The numbers of patients attending the two ante-natal clinics increased again, this year. The accompanying table shows the number of expectant mothers seen at the clinics in 1958, but does not give any real indication of the enormous amount of work done by the midwives, as, in addition to attending the woman's confinement, the nurses visit twice daily for ten days after birth, and often carry out home visits in the days before the confinement.

The Health Education and Relaxation Clinic continued to be held every second Friday. This clinic is still used by too few of the expectant mothers.

Post-natal examinations were mainly carried out by the general practitioners, as in former years.

Ante-natal sessions

	Central	Eaves Lane
No. of sessions	49	51
No. of mothers attending	170	223
Post-natal examinations	Nil	2
Relaxation Clinic		
No of sessions held during 1958	18	
No of patients attending	35	
No. of attendances made	111	

INFANT WELFARE SERVICES

Health Visitors/School Nurses

The staff employed was the same as in 1957, i.e. two health visitors and one part-time school nurse.

The demand for the nurses' services continued to increase, the requirements of the enlarging poliomyelitis vaccination programme being added to the usual child care, school health, care of problem families and the increasing field of Old People's Welfare, and it has inevitably, been necessary to leave some of the less urgent work this year.

Child Welfare Clinics

Sessions were held as follows :—

Central Clinic Tuesdays and Thursdays 2-4 p.m.
 Wednesdays and Fridays 2-4 p.m.

The attendances at these clinics showed a small decrease on 1957. Health Education, one of the main purposes of the Child Welfare clinics, was carried out by means of posters, pamphlets and booklets and by individual instruction given by the Health Visitors and Medical Officer.

	Central	Eaves Lane
No. of sessions	102	97
No. of attendances	4322	3263
No. of doctor's sessions	66	70
No. of examinations by doctor	993	832
No. of individual children who attended during the year	498	415

SCHOOL HEALTH

Minor Ailment Clinics

These clinics are held every morning from 9—9-30 to treat minor ailments in school children, who are brought by parents or referred from school. They do still seem to fulfil a need, but, as in former years, they do not deal with many cases.

	Central	Eaves Lane
No. of sessions held	67	47
No. of attendances	219	101
No. of doctor's sessions	37	6

Immunisation and Vaccination

The scheme for vaccination against smallpox and for immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus continued throughout the year. The importance of smallpox vaccination does, perhaps, tend to be forgotten now that "polio vaccination" has had so much publicity. It is worth remembering that the ever-increasing speed of inter-continental travel makes the introduction of an incubating case of smallpox an ever present possibility. Infant vaccination also prevents most of the serious complications which can occur after primary vaccination in adult life, especially as the latter is very likely to be carried out in an emergency.

During the year, poliomyelitis vaccination was extended to adults under 26 years and a third dose was recommended, seven months after the second. The initial response from the adults who are now eligible was rather apathetic.

Dental Clinic

Mr. Longworth resigned in July and it has been found impossible so far to appoint a permanent successor. As a result the dental service has suffered badly. Dental decay is now the commonest defect found at medical inspection and it is at present virtually impossible to obtain treatment for more than a fraction of the cases. Private dentists are grossly overworked and dentists will rarely agree to enter the school dental service.

Dental Figures—1958

	School Children	Pre- School	Ante- Natal	Post- Natal
No. examined by Dental Officer	1116	31	23	27
No. found to require treatment	713	27	22	27
No. referred for treatment	713	27	22	27
No. actually treated	620	31	27	27
No. of attendances	1370	57	61	139
No. of extractionsT	602	43	—	—
No. of extractionsP	350	—	41	160
No. of fillingsT	36	11	—	—
No. of fillingsP	720	—	23	16
No. of dressingsT	—	19	—	—
No. of dressingsP	456	—	15	18
No. of scalings and gum treatment ...	24	2	14	84
No. of dentures provided				
complete .	—	—	—	21
partial ...	1	—	—	3
repaired .	1	—	—	2
No. of sessions held		171		
No. of inspections in schools		9		
No. of parents interviewed		492		

Ultra Violet Light

This clinic is held for the benefit of children who are debilitated or who suffer from recurrent respiratory infections. (Encouraging results, incidentally, were obtained in a few cases of ichthyosis.) Due to the illness of one of the nurses, this clinic had to be discontinued in the latter half of the year.

No. of children who attended	14
No. of attendances	105
No. of sessions held	10

Ophthalmic Clinic

The Consultant Ophthalmologist attends the Central Clinic weekly for the treatment of eye disorders in children. Normally, children are seen by appointment only. Cases in need of orthoptic treatment are referred by him to the local hospitals.

No. of children examined in 1958	476
No. of children for whom glasses were prescribed	256

Orthopædic Clinic

The Consultant Orthopædic Surgeon attends once a month at the Central Clinic, to see children referred by the Medical Officer. She is assisted by the physiotherapist who visits once a week to give remedial exercises.

Speech Therapy

This clinic is held at Eaves Lane every Monday (9—12, 2—4). Children requiring correction of speech defects are referred to the speech therapist by the School Medical Officers of all the districts comprising division 14.

No. of children treated	34
No. of attendances made	473
No. of sessions	75

Chiropody

Mr. J. W. Davidson, chiropodist, holds two sessions a week on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 9-30 to 12-30. He also carries out foot inspections at local schools.

No. of sessions	93
No. of attendances made	1070
No. of individual children	201

The lesions treated were as follows :—

Verruca	53%
Helomata	15%
Orthopædic defects	19%
Ingrowing toenails	13%

Lip-Reading Instruction

Mr. J. J. Finnigan, the teacher of the partially deaf, again attended the Eaves Lane Clinic to give lip-reading instruction to partially deaf children from Chadderton, Failsworth and Royton. He also performed routine audiometry at school and also tested children referred to him by the School Medical Officers.

A. Lip Reading.

No. of sessions	17
No. of individual children attending	7
No. of attendances	82

B. Audiometry.

No. of sessions	7
No. of children tested	54

Tuberculosis After-Care

Special Health Visitors are employed to visit patients in their homes to ensure that treatment prescribed by the Chest Physician is carried out, that every possible precaution is taken against the spread of infection and that where suitable, additional protection is offered to contacts, in the shape of BCG vaccination.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES

Home Nursing Service

The Lancashire County Council through Health Division 14 provides the District Nursing Service. Three District Nurses and one State Enrolled Assistant Nurse are seconded to the Chadderton area. The male nurse is available for certain cases as required throughout the division.

Details of cases attended by the nurses are given below :—

No. of individual cases attended	600
No. of day routine visits	17402
No. of night routine visits	20
No. of casual visits	97

The male nurse has supplied the following figures :—

Number of individual cases on books year ending 1957 ...	22
Number of new cases attended during the year	109
	<hr/>
	131
Less cases completed (Convalescent, Hospital, Died, etc.)	106
Number of individual cases on books at year ending 1958	25
Total number of visits made	2054

Home Help Service

This service is organised on a Divisional basis and supervised by a domestic help organiser. Help is provided in the home for cases of confinement and short illness of the housewife.

A major portion of the service, however, is devoted to the care of the aged, infirm, chronic sick and cases of sudden acute illness in the home.

HOSPITALS

General and Maternity

Most patients are admitted to one of the two Oldham hospitals, Oldham Royal or Oldham and District General Hospital. Some maternity cases are admitted to the Woodfield Nursing Home, Oldham. Manchester hospitals are also available as required.

Infectious Diseases

Patients suffering from infectious diseases are admitted to either Westhulme Hospital, Oldham, or Monsall Hospital, Manchester, if the severity of the infection requires it.

X-Ray Facilities

These X-Ray facilities for chest cases are provided by the Radiology Department of the Oldham Hospitals.

Venereal Diseases

Treatment of patients suffering from these diseases is provided at the Oldham and District General Hospital.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens of blood from the ante-natal clinics are usually sent to the Pathological Department, Oldham and District General Hospital, or the National Blood Transfusion Service, Royal Infirmary, Manchester. Almost all the pathological specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall, Manchester.

During the year, 3,850 faeces specimens were submitted for examination. Of these 1,792 showed the presence of Sonne Dysentery organisms, 5 specimens showed the presence of Shigella Flexneri, 26 contained Salmonella Typhi-murium, 1 contained Streptococci, 1 contained Bacillus Coli, and 1 had Guardia Lamblia and in 7 heat resistant Clostridium Welchii were isolated. The remaining 2,017 specimens were negative.

Seven nose and throat swabs were also sent to the Public Health Laboratory but proved negative for hæmolytic streptococci.

I am indebted once again to Dr. Parker, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory, and his staff for their ever ready co-operation and practical help given to my department.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS

The responsibility for the care of unmarried mothers is placed upon the local health authority and these cases are dealt with on a Divisional basis. Those in need of help are put in touch with Moral Welfare Organisations and their admission to mother and baby homes may be arranged.

Illegitimate children are given special attention by the Health Visitors and if it is necessary to separate the child from the mother, officers of the Children's Committee of the County Council undertake the supervision of the child.

WELFARE SERVICES

Residential accommodation for aged persons in need of care and attention is provided in four divisional hostels, one of which is sited in Broadway, Chadderton.

The demand of such accommodation is far greater than can be met and every endeavour is being made to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes.

For this reason the work of Voluntary organisations is most important and indeed the ideal management consists of a full and understanding co-operation of all organisations, Voluntary and Statutory, working towards the same end, namely, the happiness of the old folk.

Chadderton Old People's Welfare Committee is a fully representative voluntary body interested in the care of the elderly. Membership of this Committee includes Councillors, Doctors, District Nurses, Health Visitors, Hospital Almoners, National Assistance Board, National Insurance and Local Authority Officials, together with interested persons from the Churches in the district. The Committee's aims are to relieve loneliness and further health and well-being of those growing old. These aims require a good visiting service so that the ascertainment of the needs of the old people in the district can be readily found.

There are now nine Over Sixties Clubs in the district and these provide a weekly meeting place and are well attended and enjoyed by all.

From these clubs a successful Over Sixties Choir has been formed and choral singing is enjoyed by every member.

The local health authority has responsibilities in relation to handicapped persons. These include the blind and the deaf and those who suffer from other disabilities such as the epileptics or the spastics. A register of handicapped persons is maintained and help is given to them directly and by co-operation with voluntary bodies.

CONVALESCENCE

Applications for convalescence for adults and children come from hospital almoners, social workers or general practitioners. Financial responsibility rests with the applicant, although help is given in necessitous cases. In addition, the Regional Hospital Board has at its disposal convalescent homes as a continuation of treatment for patients requiring it. Admission to this type of home is arranged by the local Hospital Management Committee.

NURSERIES

Day nurseries provide a useful service for mothers who are forced to go out to work, although the major share of the cost of the County Council nurseries is borne by the ratepayers. The two county nurseries were open for 240 days during the year and both have 33 places available for children.

In addition to the County nurseries seven cotton mills in the district provide accommodation for children whose mothers work in the mills.

Ages	1958 Total Attendances at County Nurseries	
	Brook Street	Coalshaw Green Road
0-1 year	1,240	1,409
2-4 years	4,334	4,454

Total places available at each nursery—7,920.

AMBULANCE SERVICES

Chadderton patients are removed to hospital by the vehicles of the Lancashire County Council. The ambulance services are now under Radio Control, having the control centre at Radcliffe (telephone No. RAD 3021).

CHILDREN ACT, 1948

The Lancashire County Council Children's Department administers this Act in the Chadderton District, its principal function being the making of arrangements for the care of children deprived of normal home life. The Area Children's Officer is Miss D. M. Thompson and the office is situated at "Enville House," Scotland Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, telephone ASHton 2933.

The Children's Department during the past year has continued its efforts to prevent, wherever possible, the break-up of family life and to this end has again been able to make use of the Home Help and Day Nursery Services in order to support the family, and eliminate the necessity of removing children from their familiar surroundings. Nineteen applications were received during the year involving a total of 35 children. Only two families were, however, received into care during this period since in the 17 other cases alternative arrangements were made for the care of the children. Once again the largest single cause, from which applications for care arose, was the illness of one or both parents. Of the three children received into care, two were short-stay cases, both children going home after eleven days, and the other child a long-stay case. Two children were committed to the care of the Local Authority at Chadderton Juvenile Court during the year, but both, owing to their very difficult behaviour, were later committed to Approved Schools. One other child was also committed to an Approved School.

The number of foster homes offered by Chadderton residents remains extremely disappointing. Only three applications were received during the year, although fortunately all three were approved, and are now in use. There has been, since October, 1958, a vigorous Publicity Campaign in the district and it is hoped that, as a result, many more people will open their homes to children who are either permanently or temporarily denied the blessings of family life. Short and long stay homes, holiday foster homes and homes for physically and mentally handicapped children are still urgently needed and there is a continuing need for Roman Catholic foster homes for children of all ages. Resulting from the Publicity Campaign, during which posters were distributed to many Churches and Chapels and displayed in Public Buildings in the area, several invitations have been received from Women's Organisations and Church Groups for speakers from the Children's Department to describe the work. The Department is always pleased to meet this need and will gladly supply a speaker to any interested organisation. The two films made in the Department to illustrate the work done in the area are also available.

Chadderton U.D.C. is represented on the Area Children's Committee by Councillor H. Shanley. The Committee meets monthly, reviewing the progress of children in care and generally concerning itself with the whole field of work for deprived children in this locality.

Close co-operation is maintained with the Medical Officer of Health and all the other statutory and voluntary bodies engaged in the field of child welfare and a Co-ordinating Committee sits regularly to discuss the problems involved in maintaining and supporting family life and preventing the break-up of the family unit wherever possible.

Health Department,
422 Middleton Road,
Chadderton.
June, 1959.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

This is the eleventh occasion that I have been privileged to report upon the work done by your Public Health Inspectors and the general day to day work of the Department.

The year was not one in which anything spectacular was accomplished, but the steady pace of routine visits, slum clearance, the promotion of food hygiene and work of securing a cleaner atmosphere was maintained. Concerning the last mentioned, work was begun on the detailed survey of the proposed smoke control area.

The department was fully staffed throughout the year and this meant smooth running. It is a matter of some satisfaction to be able to report that a full establishment existed; one for which your Senior Inspector is grateful.

In the text of the report reference is made to items which are considered of interest, and of importance so that little need be written at this stage. What can be written is to the effect that each year the work of a local Health Department widens in its scope, new legislation bringing with it its further responsibility.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committees for the way in which policy has been supported, though there have been occasions when ideas were not quite in line. However, it is good to think that relationships have always been friendly. To other officers of the Council I express my sincere thanks for the co-operation always given without demur, even when it was thought that the Public Health Inspector himself was something of a nuisance. Finally, I wish to state how much I appreciate the way in which Dr. O'Grady, Medical Officer of Health, helps to keep up a good team spirit within the department, and the other members of the staff for the fine way in which the duties were performed. My thanks go to them for their assistance and the readiness to get on with the job.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MANN,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

SECTION D

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

Looking at the following table gives one a shock when it is seen that during the year 551 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with infectious diseases. The Medical Officer's report for the year 1908 lists that 91 cases of infectious disease were notified, yet in 1958 it is seen that the inspectorate made over 500 visits to cases of infectious disease. My first reaction was to think how misleading bald statistical statements can be, and then I wondered would the layman think that preventive medicine had failed. Let it be known that the bulk of the visits were made in connection with cases of Sonne Dysentery, a disease not listed in the 1908 report, whilst no visits were made to cases of diphtheria or enteric fever.

Further consideration of the table caused one to think of the number of manhours spent in visits to defective dustbins, and it is gratifying to note that soon there should be a considerable reduction in this time when the Council puts into operation the proposed Dustbin Replacement Scheme.

Turning again to the report of 1908, one finds that during that year 29 notices regarding nuisances were sent out and all the nuisances were abated. It will be noted that in 1958 a total of 745 informal notices were issued and 101 Statutory Notices were served. I cannot report that all the nuisances were abated, nor, indeed, even after action taken in the magistrates' court with regard to six of the notices can it be stated that the nuisances were finally abated. The tables indicate the number of notices which received compliance, but there remained the odd cases which called for more re-inspections and more communications with owners. The cases taken into Court resulted in the obtaining of orders being made in two cases for the abatement of the nuisances and the owner was fined, but this did not result in the work being done, as the owner failed to carry out the Court's instructions and further attempts to contact him failed. Because of further matters relating to this property it was finally included in a Clearance Area.

Of the other four cases certain technicalities arose in the Court because of the non-appearance of the owner and the cases were adjourned. The Council has since attempted to purchase all the properties owned by this person in an attempt to rectify many matters, as the owner appeared to be without means to execute all the repairs required. I mention these cases to show that, though in the main most owners act on the receipt of notice, there remains a type who need somewhat more than gentle persuasion.

Certain of the other visits mentioned receive comment later in the report.

Table VII

Number of visits to cases of infectious diseases	551
Number of disinfections carried out	16
Re-inspections of notices served	2297
Visits re vermin	202
„ to factories	126
„ to stables and piggeries	10
„ re offensive trades	6
„ re smoke observations	149
„ re Shops Act	493
„ to schools	17
„ re drains and drain tests	840
„ to defective dustbins	1046
„ re prevention of damage by Pests Act	380
„ re offensive accumulations	42
„ re water supply	14
„ re swimming bath water sampling	16
„ re Pet Animals Act and keeping of poultry	5
„ to marine stores	6
„ re public cleansing	278
„ to tip and salvage depot	261
„ re atmospheric pollution	106
„ to rag flock premises	1
„ re petroleum	31
„ re fresh water closets	383
„ re waste water closets	544
„ re sanitary pails	4
„ to tents, vans, sheds and fairgrounds	12
Interviews and other visits	974

Notices Served

Informal notices	745
Statutory notices	101
Number of dustbins sold	648

Statutory Notices

Public Health Act, 1936.	
Section 39	29
Section 45	13
Section 47	5
Section 75	7
Section 93	47
Total ...	101

Notices Complied With

Informal notices	671
Statutory notices by owners	68
Statutory notices complied with by Council in default of owner	12
No. of summary proceedings taken	6

Table VIII

DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED DURING 1958

	Found	Remedied
Defective and damp walls	4	8
„ roofs	37	43
„ chimney stacks	19	18
„ pointing and brickwork of walls	30	20
„ rainwater pipes and eavesgutters	59	48
„ drains	51	44
„ waste pipes and channels	15	15
„ yard paving and paths	1	1
„ closets (fresh water)	21	13
„ closets (waste water)	64	63
„ dustbins	589	606
„ ceilings	10	9
„ plaster	60	45
„ floors and stairs	15	10
„ doors, windows and sashcords ...	80	43
„ sinks	5	3
„ kitchen ranges, fireplaces and flues	5	7
Dirty conditions and vermin	—	—

WATER SUPPLY

Chadderton enjoys a plentiful supply of water provided by three undertakings, namely, Oldham Corporation, which provides by far the greatest amount of water in the district, Manchester Corporation which provides water to houses in the South West part of the district, and Heywood and Middleton Water Board which provides water to the properties in the Middleton Junction area.

The water is gathered from upland surfaces, it is soft, and little or no complaint is received concerning its quality. It has usually been found that, when complaint has been made about discolouration, the service pipe or system has been at fault or recent repair in the mains have been executed.

I feel it my duty to, once again, refer to the position where a service pipe supplies five or more houses, a too frequent occurrence in Chadderton, and one which appears difficult to have removed in the older properties. When more than two occupiers wish to draw off water simultaneously, the tenant furthest from the mains sees a mere trickle from the tap, and it sometimes takes considerable time to fill a pan or kettle. Provision is made for having this remedied under the Water Act of 1945, but the enforcement of the measures seems to be a matter for the water undertaking, and the local authority in pressing for action can find itself in a somewhat unenviable position. The position becomes more acute when it is proposed to instal modern amenities or when they have been provided, and can become serious when a long period elapses before the tank to a hot water system fills.

Newer properties are not affected as ample provision is made, but in properties dating back forty years and more, and, where attempts have been made to modernise, the position has become acute.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Four streams pass through the district and all receive stormwater overflows from sewers both in the Chadderton area and in adjoining districts. However, the pollution has called for no special action and the Mersey Rivers Board staff keep a careful eye on the condition of these various rivulets.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

I have to thank the Council's Engineer and Surveyor for the provision of details concerning new sewers laid and information about the sewage works. It is his department, also, which gives attention to the inspection of new drainage, but there is close co-operation between the two departments and for this I am extremely grateful. The Engineer and Surveyor reports that during 1958, 316 lineal yards of new sewer were laid, and that there was no material alterations to the sewage works. Negotiations still proceed for the pumping of Chadderton's sewage into the adjacent Oldham sewage works.

The number of visits made by the inspectors in the examinations of defective and choked systems, the number of tests made, and the number of visits made by the drainage labourer are totalled in Table VII. An attempt is always made by the Council's drainage labourer to release chokages in drains before any action is taken against an owner. This method often saves serious nuisance arising, is a quick method of releasing blockages, and assists the inspectors in many ways.

The drainage labourer made 1,154 such visits during the year and was successful in clearing the drainage systems to such an extent that it was only necessary in 48 cases to ask the owner to engage his own contractor. I always feel this is a service meriting the thanks of the average ratepayer, and one for which the councillors can be proud, but I am often amazed to find there are tenants and owners who demand such service as of right. Complaints of choked drains are frequent as can be seen from the figures given, and to have the service of a full time employee within the department to attend to these complaints is something worthy of note.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

During the year there has been some improvement in sanitary accommodation throughout the area, but I continue in my belief that the progress is too slow. The number of conversions of waste water closets to fresh water closets increased to 208 which is a record, and though no conversion from pail closets to fresh water closets are recorded, because of clearance of houses the number of pail closets fell to 67.

It was regrettable that towards the end of 1958 a number of applications for grants towards the cost of conversions had to be deferred until the financial year of 1959/1960 because the rate estimate had been exceeded. I am of the opinion that the abolition of waste water closets is a matter of vital importance; I am convinced that, in this modern age when hygienic practices are preached in so many ways, the conversion of closets where the waste from a house is used to wash away the waste from a body to closets which can be kept clean with little effort should be encouraged and not discouraged because of financial reasons. I have long urged the abolition of the waste water closets, and look forward to the day when I can report that none exist in Chadderton.

The accompanying tabulated statement gives details of the number and types of closets in the area. Is it too much to hope that a day will come when there will be no necessity to report upon the first three?

Table IX
Closet Accommodation—1958

Type of Closet	Converted to W.C., 1958	Number at end of 1958
Pail Closets	—	67
Waste Water Closets	208	1,884
Trough Closets	3	9
Fresh Water Closets	—	10,745
	211	12,705

DISINFESTATION

When this subject became one of report the main features were those relating to bed bug and possibly flea infestations of domestic premises. These are still of great importance but disinfestations as done by the Public Health Department of today covers a much wider field.

Many species of insects are brought into the department and advice on their eradication is sought. There are times when the inspector himself is puzzled and on these occasions the advice of the entomologist is sought. I have to thank Mr. W. D. Hincks, of Manchester, for the kindly way in which enquiries have been received and for the practical and helpful advice which has always been forthcoming. Each year on some occasion his advice has been sought and he has given it always in a kindly and helpful manner.

With regard to the eradication of bed bugs, the standard practice is what has now been done for a number of years. Spraying is done if the infestation is not too severe, but in severe cases it is recommended that the services of firms specialising in disinfection be sought. Disinfection of furniture in transit is done if the home of a prospective tenant of a Council house is infested and the charge is borne by the ingoing tenant.

Three attempts to eradicate fleas by the use of Solution B and Gammexane were made during the year and 14 houses were disinfested.

Table X
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	Local Author- ity	Dwelling Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	All other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3	Agri- cultural
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District ...	19	11,563	1,527	13,108	34
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:—					
(a) Notification	2	452	49	503	2
(b) Survey under the Act ...	32	14	—	46	223
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	1	87	1	89	—
III. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	49	1,787	159	1,995	295
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats—Major	1	—	1	—	—
—Minor	2	399	29	430	1
(b) Mice—Major	—	—	6	6	—
—Minor	1	145	14	160	—
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the Local Authority	4	520	50	574	1
VI. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	18	545	79	642	3
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

SEWER TREATMENTS, 1958

Number of manholes in the district—1,273

	Feb.	Aug.
Number of manholes baited	251	256
Number of manholes showing pre-bait take	33	43
Number of manholes showing complete take	30	37

RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

Rodent control is carried out in accordance with the recommendations sent out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and during the year two sewer treatments were carried out. Table No. X gives the details of work done by the Council's full time operator.

I have included pest control in this section as it seems appropriate to report on two forms of pest nuisance that have caused some trouble during the year and in fact during past years.

I refer to the fly nuisance which occurred in the Foxdenton Lane area, and to the insect known as *Anisopus Fenestralis*. Many houses in the particular area were infested and the nuisance has proved one difficult to control. Control measures carried out at the two sewage works in the area were not wholly effective, and, though the fly is normally associated with sewage filter beds, it would appear that there are breeding grounds in a part of Chadderton which are very difficult to control. Attempts at spraying over certain areas did possibly reduce the fly population, but control measures of the magnitude apparently required would be a costly proposition. The fly has not the same propensities for spreading disease as the common house fly, but, nevertheless, its presence in large numbers can prove troublesome.

The other pest which is worthy of mention is the starling which funnily enough caused nuisance in the same district as the fly. Many birds used the trees in Foxdenton Park for roosting towards September and the later months of the year. Attempts to scare them by exploding fireworks had little effect, except to cause many well wishing persons to suggest differing ways of eradication. It would appear that here is another nuisance which, though seasonal, can be really troublesome and yet most difficult to eliminate.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

It is now four years ago since the supervision of the collection and disposal of household refuse, street cleansing, and matters relating to public cleansing in general became the responsibility of the department. Each year brings more proof that this service has intimate problems and more proof that it is one from which the average householder expects much.

The service given during 1958 continued to be one of the regular weekly collection of household refuse and its disposal by controlled tipping on the Crossley Bridge Tip. It is fortunate that this tip is so centrally placed, and would appear to have a life of a further eight to ten years.

Permission was received during the year to tip into the old mine shaft on the tip and it is anticipated loads of the more solid materials will be disposed of in this way during 1959. Towards the end of the year trouble with fires on the tip was experienced due, it was thought, to deliberate firing by some persons unknown, though there was no actual proof. The nature of the fires, and the times of their being seen, indicated something of their origin.

Household refuse is collected by three drivers and sixteen loaders who man three vehicles. Two of the vehicles are rear loaders with compressing mechanism, and they are operated on the greater part of the district. A system is operated whereby the men who work in teams have set areas to collect from each day, and this is usually managed well within the normal working hours. A vehicle manned by a driver and loader is used for salvage and trade waste collection, the collection of night soil, the delivery of dustbins and other miscellaneous jobs, whilst another vehicle is used for the collection of canteen wastes, wastes from schools, the taking of covering material to the tip, and collection of household refuse which cannot be collected in the normal manner.

The opening of the new garage in September was a matter of some importance in assisting the work of the department, and it is anticipated that the regular maintenance now being achieved will have beneficial results. Repairs can now be done much more expeditiously, and the attention of a trained mechanic is a welcome adjunct, as faults are speedily diagnosed.

A further improvement could be effected if there was a spare vehicle which could be put into service whilst repairs to, or servicing of, other vehicles are in progress. The use of an open lorry, which now has to be done, is in my opinion far from being a satisfactory solution.

The Council continues to employ seven street orderlies to sweep the side streets, and a mechanical sweeper collector operates on the main thoroughfares.

Public conveniences are cleansed by an employee who also assists in sweeping certain streets, some of his time also being spent in attending to the Council's mortuary. The conveniences provided are far from satisfactory in many instances, but vandalism does not encourage the provision of more hygienic structures. It is disgusting the way in which some of the conveniences have been treated, and one can understand the elected representative's reticence in the provision of better conveniences. However this report is for the year 1958, and when health and hygiene receive prominence in this day and generation, then I suggest, that despite the vandals, the time has come when much improved facilities ought to be provided. It is possible, if money be made available, to build conveniences which allow of proper flushing of urinal channels and yet defy the antics of the would be despoiler of fixtures and fittings.

Salvage collection which was carried on during 1958, did not lose anything in the way of the amount of salvage collected, but price reductions meant that the sale of the materials did not reach the same figure as hitherto. The collectors (i.e., the ashes collectors, the vehicle drivers, the men engaged in baling, the men on the salvage and trade waste vehicles, and the men on the tip) received a bonus each four weeks, dependent upon the

amount of salvage sold, the bonus averaging between six and eight shillings per week per man. It cannot truthfully be said that there was a profit made by the Council, but who can judge the advantages of salvaging materials on a mere monetary basis?

Once again I feel it incumbent to express thanks to those fellows who carry on the public cleansing service. By many they are regarded as menials, by many they are looked upon as men whose sole ambition it is to empty a dustbin with damage to the receptacle and the creation of dust, and by others dubbed as men removing as little refuse as possible unless suitably rewarded, but their services are missed in no uncertain manner if the dustbin is not emptied. Weather is not taken into account, and it should be more often realised that these men do a great service to the community, even though it be their way of earning a livelihood.

Table XI
PUBLIC CLEANSING
DETAILS AS TO COLLECTION OF REFUSE—1958

Petrol Engined Vehicles									
No. of Motor	No. of dustbins emptied	No. of loads	Weight to tip			Average weight per load			Average No. of dustbins per load
			tons	cwts.	qrs.	tons	cwts.	qrs.	
21	352	5	4	8	—	17	2.4		70.4
27	3,590	45	43	10	—	19	2.6		79.8
28	138,828	1,332	1,620	5	—	1	4	1	104.2
	142,770	1,382	1,668	3	—	1	4	0.5	103.3
Diesel Engined Vehicles									
27	4,352	52	43	—	—	16	3		83.7
20	200,370	717	2,510	3	—	3	10	—	279.4
30	193,672	733	2,519	3	—	3	8	3	264.2
32	13,644	139	153	14	—	1	2	0.5	98.1
	412,038	1,641	5,226	—	—	3	3	2.7	251.8
No. of loads of nightsoil to sewage works ...									102
No. of loads of covering material to tip									685
No. of miscellaneous loads to various places									1,253
No. of loads of refuse (all types) to Tip									4,332

Table XII
SALVAGE COLLECTION AND INCOME—1958

	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Baled Waste Paper	157	10	—	—	1,133	9	0½
Scrap Tins	73	12	1	—	312	1	6
Rags	—	17	—	—	18	2	0
Carpets and Sackings	5	10	—	—	52	4	0
Woollens	—	1	1	14	5	19	1
Aluminium	—	15	—	16	82	19	8
Cast Iron	3	12	2	—	27	12	10
Lead and Zinc	—	1	3	24	6	10	6
Copper	—	4	—	18	29	3	0
Brass	—	6	1	10	29	7	9
Pewter	—	—	—	17	2	2	6
	242	10	3	15	1,699	11	10½

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The work of surveying the area in South Chadderton, which during the year received approval in principle from the Minister as a smoke control area, proceeded apace during the year and it is hoped during 1959 to make the order.

There has been much said about, much written of, and much publicity given to the problem of atmospheric pollution, and one feels that in commenting further one is merely reiterating matters that have already been written and talked about. The test of public opinion will be the reaction to the declaration that the area in which a person lives is to be the subject of an order. All want a cleaner atmosphere, all are of the opinion that there should be a cleaner air, all believe that smoke is bad and that atmospheric pollution is detrimental to health, but the elimination of the nuisance, when it means possible interference with domestic arrangements, does not receive the same enthusiastic response. It is admitted that during the survey so far carried out the majority of the people interviewed welcomed the idea of a smokeless zone, but there were many who were opposed to alteration of their existing methods of space heating. The open fire is an institution, and whilst a majority favour the burning of smokeless fuels, economics and in some instances definite opposition to alteration, will affect the smooth introduction of the order.

Some progress was made during 1958 in the elimination of pollution from industrial concerns, but one can see as one looks about that total elimination has not yet been achieved nor can it be claimed truthfully that there has been an 80% reduction as envisaged in the Beever Report. This is not to say that there is a shrugging of shoulders in the various board rooms and that no consideration is given to the problem of smoke emission, but I do suggest that economics (i.e., capital expenditure) play a very important part in the making of decisions without full consideration of the ultimate saving that could be made. An attempt to keep just within the limits, rather than an attempt to abolish smoke, seems in many cases to be the goal.

The alterations to industrial furnaces in Chadderton during 1958 included:—

The furnaces of three Lancashire Boilers were converted so as to burn oil instead of coal as had previously been done.

A Lancashire hand fired boiler was taken out and a vertical boiler with automatic stoker installed in its place.

An industrial concern had all electric drive fitted and the four boilers are now only needed for heating purposes.

Total Number of Factories and Premises with Steam Raising Plant	45
Number of Boilers—140	
Lancashire	113
Economic	11
Water Tube	2
Vertical	9
Sectional	5
Number of Boilers Hand Fired	84
Number of Boilers Mechanically Operated	38
Number of Boilers Burning Oil or Cresote Pitch	18
Number of Boilers with Natural Draught	84
Number of Boilers used for Power Supply	113
Number of Boilers used for Heating Purposes only	27

SMOKE OBSERVANCE—1958

Number of half-hourly observations	148
Number of minutes of black smoke	65
Number of minutes of dark smoke	631
Number of minutes of slight or no smoke	3744
Number of interviews and written notifications	36

Table XIII
FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors), during
1958

Premises	Number on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	22	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local authority	144	104	4	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	11	10	—	—
Total	167	136	6	—

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	2	2	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defec- tive	4	4	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for the sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6	6	—	5	—

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

Chadderton, situated as it is, has many cotton mills within its boundaries, and at one time had many more than now function in the spinning of thread. As the number of spindles has been reduced, and plant taken out, other industries have been able to adopt the premises with the result that, though cotton spinning is still the staple industry, there are a number of other industries in the area. Industries vary from light engineering and electrical engineering to the making of aircraft and garments.

The cotton boom during the war and post war periods, the fact that some factories were engaged in the production of war materials and consequently somewhat under Government control, the attempts to stabilise the labour force when over employment was common, have all contributed to the promotion of satisfactory sanitary arrangements in the various factories. Consequently there is little to report upon this aspect of administration as done by the Department.

A study of the accompanying table shows the number of visits paid, and the few times when action was required.

SWIMMING BATHS

I have to thank the Baths Superintendent who gives the following report on the numbers using the baths during 1958, and details of the plant.

He reports that 35,874 attendances were made by scholars for swimming instruction, that the slipper baths were used on 17,471 occasions, that there were 902 occasions when old age pensioners took advantage of the free bathing facilities. 22,372 bookings for the use of the washhouse amenities were also recorded.

No alteration was made during the year in the operation of the purifying system of the water for the swimming bath filtration, chlorination and ozonisation being the method used.

Water from the plunge bath which has a capacity of 90,000 gallons was regularly sampled during the year, 16 samples being submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory attached to Monsall Hospital, Manchester. It is pleasing to report that on no occasion was an adverse report received.

SCHOOLS

There are eighteen schools in the Chadderton area and three more were in the course of erection as the year ended. Seventeen visits were paid to the schools by the inspectors.

All the schools in the district have water closets, and handwashing facilities with hot and cold water are provided in the schools owned by the Lancashire County Council Education Authority. It remains a matter for regret that this cannot also be said for the schools rented or leased to the Authority.

Handwashing forms an integral part of personal hygiene and consequently provision for this is important. It is more important that the regular habit of hand washing should be formed early in life and where better than at school?

It is logical therefore to ask that all schools have adequate facilities.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Ten visits were made to the one tripe boiling establishment which operated during the year. These inspections resulted in a fair standard of hygienic practices being observed, but there were occasions when employees had to be warned and the occupier told to improve conditions. No other action was found necessary.

MARINE STORE DEALERS

Of the twelve marine stores in the district only six were visited during the year. There is little which requires the attention of the Public Health Inspector in these places as in the main they are one man businesses and receive fairly regular supervision from the Police.

RAG FLOCK PREMISES

Only one registration exists in Chadderton and the product from the premises is regularly subjected to test for the B.S.S. standards. No samples were taken by the inspectors of this department.

There are a number of places where filling materials are manufactured and there is a factory manufacturing furniture. However, the materials manufactured are of the type for which registration of the premises is not required.

The number of visits made to rag flock premises is given in Table VII.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM AND CALCIUM CARBIDE

A start was made during 1958 in surveying all the existing petroleum storage units in the area with a view to bringing the places up to the standard set out in the Code of Practice issued by the Home Office. The services of the County Fire Brigade was enlisted and one of the County's Fire Prevention Officers had already made some inspections before December, 1958.

His visits proved that there were many factors which required attempts to reduce fire hazard and it hoped that for 1960 a licence will be issued giving more specific conditions which have to be observed.

Thirty-one visits were made and there are 39 licensed storage premises in the area. I am hoping that in the report for 1959 I will be able to give more details of the survey and the resultant action.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED, STORED OR SOLD

FOOD PREMISES

Hygienic food handling and the production of a safe food are of great concern to the Public Health Inspector. It is with this idea uppermost that inspectors make their visits to food establishments and it is their duty to enforce the regulations governing such. Since the introduction of the Food Hygiene Regulations there have been great strides in the bringing up to standard premises where the sale of food can be termed the end product. I am sometimes worried as to whether the food handlers themselves have realised the important role they play and whether their own habits are always of the required standard. So far as Chadderton is concerned no great violation of the regulations was observed, but the fact that the County Authority as the Food and Drugs Authority had to be informed of certain foreign objects found in food caused one to wonder if there was not a little laxity amongst the food handlers. In one case a nail was found in a cake, and though, after prosecution, the case was dismissed, it left one with the thought that food was not handled with the care it should receive. A piece of rag embedded in a loaf, though it might be part of the cloth used for wiping the loaf tins, doesn't create the impression that all the food hygiene regulations are being observed.

The statistical report shows what happened in Chadderton during 1958, but statistics do not show the number of times the inspector had to draw attention to some possibly slight infringement of the regulations, nor the various ways in which they try to push home to food handlers the importance of strict cleanliness in all things.

Table XIV
FOOD PREMISES—1958

Type	No.	Visits	Wash- basins fitted	Hot Water Installed	New Sinks fitted	Other Improve- ments
Canteens — Cafes, School Meal Centres	45	57	1	—	1	—
Bakehouses and Confectioners	30	51	—	—	—	8
Fried Fish Shops	24	24	1	—	1	1
Butchers	35	54	2	—	—	10
Grocers	133	269	6	2	—	4
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	35	58	3	—	—	3
S h o p s (selling sweets, ice cream, minerals, etc.) & Snack Bars	27	149	—	—	—	—
Dairies, Milkshops and Milk Pur- veyors	166	161	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises	62	17	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses ..	2	300	—	—	—	—
Chemists	6	—	—	—	—	—

MEAT INSPECTION

The tabulated statement shows the number of carcasses inspected during the year and there is little that one can add.

The principles which apply here are the same as for other food handlers.

There are only two slaughterhouses in the area, and it can be claimed that 100 per cent. inspection was carried out.

Table XV
MEAT INSPECTION, 1958

Carcasses and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part within the district	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	397	225	1	2,490	279	—
Number Inspected	397	225	1	2,490	279	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	53	44	—	75	6	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	13.35%	19.64%	0.0%	3.08%	2.15%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	21	25	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	5.29%	11.11%	0.0%	0.0%	0.79%	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total Weight Condemedned — 1,932 lbs.

MILK SUPPLY

There is little to report concerning this aspect of administration by the department. Chadderton is an area governed by a Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order and consequently, only designated milk is sold, and by far the greater proportion of this is heat treated.

Of the samples taken for bacteriological examination all were reported upon as satisfactory, whilst the County Medical Officer reports that of the 90 samples taken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act only in one case was there a fault.

It can thus be safely assumed the milk sold within the district is safe.

Table XVI

No. of Milk distributors	166
No. of licences to retail pasteurised milk	31
No. of licences to retail sterilised milk	149
No. of licences to retail tuberculin tested milk	9
No. of licences to retail tuberculin tested milk (pasteurised)	9
No. of Supplementary licences—pasteurised milk	17
No. of Supplementary licences—sterilised milk	16
No. of Supplementary licences—tuberculin tested milk	14
No. of Supplementary licences—tuberculin tested milk (pasteurised)	4

Table XVII

ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES TAKEN IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1958

RESULTS

	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	No result
(a) RAW MILK.				
I. Tuberculosis- biological tests	2	2	—	—
II. Methylene Blue Reduction test	2	2	—	—
III. B. Coli exams. ...	—	—	—	—
IV. Sediment tests ...	—	—	—	—
(b) "HEAT TREATED" MILK.				
I. Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
(c) PASTEURISED.				
II. Phosphatase test	3	3	—	—
III. Methylene Blue Reduction test	3	3	—	—
(d) STERILISED.				
IV. Turbidity test ...	—	—	—	—

ICE CREAM

There are no manufacturers of ice-cream in the district but during 1958 there were 87 premises in which the commodity was sold. 149 visits were made to these premises and 55 samples were submitted for bacteriological investigation. It is good to report that all the samples were placed in Grade 1.

In the vast majority of cases the ice-cream is sold wrapped, but there are a few manufacturers in adjacent townships who send in their vehicles and from which the ice-cream is sold loose.

SHOPS

During the year it was noted that certain traders were not complying with the Shops Act relative to Sunday Trading and consequently were notified by letter of the contravention.

Altogether 75 letters were sent out and these had a salutary effect upon many shopkeepers even to the extent of causing some shops to close for that one day of the week. The Act, however, is one which it is difficult to administer and can lead to a great amount of overtime if proper enforcement is to be accomplished. The small retail shop is that which causes the most trouble, particularly if a wide variety of goods are sold.

493 visits were paid by inspectors and a list of the types of shops in the district is given herewith.

Table XVIII
TYPES OF SHOPS

Bakers	28
Boots and Shoes	17
Butchers	37
Chemists	6
Chips and Fish	24
Clubs	14
Dairies	2
Drapers	30
Dry Cleaners	5
Fancy Goods	2
Florists	4
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	31
Grocers	128
Hardware	14
Hairdressers	19
Launderette	1
Newsagents	18
Opticians	1
Off Licences	12
Pet Shops	1
Plumbers	2
Public Houses	35
Radios, etc.	7
Rainwear	1
Second Hand Goods	1
Sub Post Offices	6
Sweets and Tobacco	14
Tailors	2
Taxis	1
Temperance Bars	2
Wallpaper	2
Watch Repairer	1
Wines and Spirits	1

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED

The accompanying table indicates the nature and type of food condemned with the exception of meat and offal listed in the meat inspection tables. With regard to the condemnations none of the food was seized, but all was voluntarily surrendered, and indeed much of it came from wholesalers within the district.

Table XIX

UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED—1958

	lbs.	ozs.
Cheese	135	—
Chicken (tinned)	5	4
Coffee Essence	—	13
Corned Beef (tinned)	15	4
Cream (tinned)	1	1
Fish (tinned)	26	7
Fowl	6	8
Fruit (tinned)	294	13
Fruit juice (tinned)	1	3
Golden Syrup (tinned)	2	—
Ham (tinned)	109	11
Lemon Cheese	1	13
Milk (tinned)	36	9
Meat (tinned)	33	2
Meat Pudding (tinned)	—	8
Mutton	50	—
Pork (tinned)	55	10
Preserves (tinned)	17	14
Rice Pudding (tinned)	21	6
Soup (tinned)	17	12
Steak (tinned)	18	14
Tongue (tinned)	6	4
Turkey	13	8
Vegetables (tinned)	126	3
	<hr/> 998	<hr/> 1

FOOD ADULTERATION

The sampling of foods and drugs for the purposes of chemical analysis is one which in so far as Chadderton is concerned is the responsibility of the County Authority and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the details which follow:—

Table XX
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—1955
SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION—1958
No. of Samples
taken

Baby Food (Strained Chocolate Pudding)	2
Bacon	2
Backache pills	1
Baking powder	3
Barley	1
Brandy	1
Castor Oil	1
Cheese and macaroni	1
Cinnamon—ground	1
Coffee	2
Condensed milk	2
Cooking fat	1
Cough mixture	1
Cream-sterilised	1
Curry powder	1
Custard powder	4
Dried milk powder	1
Dried fruit	2
Dripping	1
Flour	4
Flour confectionery	5
Gin	2
Glycerin B.P.	1
Gravy browning	1
Gravy salt	1
Honey	1
Indigestion tablets	1
Influenza powders	1
Margarine	2
Medicinal glucose	1
Milk	90
Milk of Magnesia	1
Mixed peel—candied	1
Olive oil B.P.	2
Orange drink	3
Pickles	2
Pudding—canned	1
Rum	2
Rusks	1
Sago	1
Salt	2
Sauce	3
Spice, mixed, ground	1
Sweets	1
Tapioca	1
Tea	3
Trifle	1
Vegetables—canned	1
Vegetables—dried	2
Vinegar	1
Vitamin drink	1
Whisky	1
White pepper	3

All the samples shown in table XX were reported to be genuine with the exception of the following:—

Type	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Dried milk powder	Contained approximately 0.3% brown particles of overheated dried milk otherwise chemically satisfactory	Obtained at school kitchen. Purchasing Department informed
Flour	Only 157 milligrammes Creta Praeparata per 100 grammes of flour. Flour (Composition) Regulations require 235 to 390 milligrammes Creta Praeparata per 100 grammes flour	Millers communicated with
Milk	Fat 2.75% deficient 8.3% fat.	Vendor notified
Flour confectionery (two half muffins, one buttered)	Contained 27 milligrammes of partially carbonised dough. Otherwise genuine	No action taken
Condensed milk	Sample showed age. Appeared to be thickening.	Further sample proved 'genuine'
'Sparkling orange drink'	Claimed . . . "with sugar and glucose as well!" Added sugar (sucrose) approximately 10% whereas added glucose was not more than 0.3% as dextrose or 0.6% as glucose syrup solids. This amount does not warrant a claim of the presence of glucose	Packers were communicated with.
Flour confectionery	Filling was contaminated with fungus	This matter was referred for representation to the district council where the flour confectionery was prepared
Indigestion tablets	Calcium carbonate five grains per tablet and magnesium as light magnesium carbonate 0.78 grain per tablet. Declared as 0.6716 and 0.078 grain per tablet respectively Formula appears to be declared at approximately one tenth of actual constituents.	Packers were communicated with
Opened tin of strained chocolate pudding (baby food)	Acidity (as lactic acid) 0.30% Contents curdled, unpleasant odour and taste. Can defective at junction of lid and seam	Packers were communicated with

Where a case of adulteration is brought to the notice of the local inspector as occurred on one or two occasions during 1958 then contact is quickly made with the County Sanitary Officer for action to be taken, and a happy co-operative spirit exists between the two departments.

SECTION F

HOUSING

The policy of seeking demolition and clearance of the worst type of houses was continued during the year, but because of economics there was a tendency to lessen the building programme. The statistical tables give details concerning the number of houses built, the number demolished, and the number of families moved during the year.

Two small Clearance Schemes were submitted to the Council and orders were made. The Minister confirmed two orders and at the end of the year confirmation was awaited for a further one.

It was noticeable that because of the Rent Act of 1957 many owners carried out repairs and redecorations with a resultant smartening up of certain older properties. A few owner occupiers availed themselves of the improvement grants, but there remain many sub-standard houses in the area. It would be bad practice to attempt to provide full modern amenities to many of these houses, because of the consequent reduction in bedroom space, or the congested nature of the streets. It is fair to say however that structurally most of them are in a decent state of repair, but, despite this, I am of the opinion that the time is not far distant when their demolition will be called for. It may well be, again, that serious financial implications will have to be faced, it may be that some of the tenants may not want to leave these houses, and it may be that the provision of new houses will become more difficult as the township becomes more of a built up area, but I think all agree that the era of the shared closet, the lack of a bathroom, the lack of decent food storage accommodation should be behind. There may be no serious overcrowding in Chadderton, and I do not think there is; there may not be a serious housing shortage which other authorities are experiencing, and there may not exist a problem as acute in other places, but there are too many sub-standard houses still existing though structurally they are in fair condition. It is hoped that the programme of clearance envisaged for the next ten years will result in many of these being demolished.

It is easy to say that law exists for securing the repairs to dwellings and that a local authority can enforce the provisions of the statutes relating to repair. The enforcement of the said provisions is not quite so easy even when the local authority decides upon action in the courts. This was evidenced on two occasions during 1958 when proceedings against owners were instituted. I have already outlined the cases in this Report.

In the main however owners acted on the receipt of an informal notice, and generally little trouble was experienced.

The following tables outline the work achieved.

TABLE XXI

(a) STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

	HOUSES	FLATS
(i) By the local authority	51	—
(ii) By other local authorities	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	91	—

1. Inspections of dwelling-houses during this year :—

- (1) (a) Total no. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ... 2688
- (b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 5376
- (2) Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit :—
 - (a) No. found during year 21
 - (b) Total no. (or estimated no.) existing at end of year 700
- (3) No. of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 237

2. Houses Demolished :—

In Clearance Area :—

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	93	37	14
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses of land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

Not in Clearance Areas :—

- (4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957 12 45 24

(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	4	14	4
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—
<hr/>			
3. Unfit Houses Closed :—			
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 ...	1	3	1
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
<hr/>			
4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied :—			
	By Owner	By Local Authority	
(1) After informal action by local authority	170	—	
(2) After formal notice under			
(a) Public Health Acts	65	12	
(b) Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ...	—	—	
<hr/>			
5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act), 1957 :—			
	No. of houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in col. (1) (2)	
Position at end of year :—			
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation			
(a) Under Section 48	—	—	
(b) Under Section 17(2)	—	—	
(c) Under Section 46	—	—	
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	—	—	
<hr/>			
6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement :—			
	No. of houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in col. (1) (2)	
Houses in Clearances Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	—	—	

7. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 —Improvement grants, etc. :—		Private bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
		No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected
Action during year :					
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	59	59	—	—	—
(b) Approved by local authority ...	56	56	—	—	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
(d) Finally approved by Ministry ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(e) Work completed	53	53	Nil	Nil	Nil
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(g) Any other action taken under the Act	Nil				

RENT ACT, 1957

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1)	Number of applications for certificates	76
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	1
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates	
	(a) In respect of some but not all defects ...	50
	(b) In respect of all defects	25
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlords under Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	41
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
(6)	Number of Certificates issued	22

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	13
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants objection	Nil
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	15

OVERCROWDING

Since there has been no recent survey, it can be safely assumed that there are very few cases of overcrowding in the area. There are no large houses occupied by a number of families, there are no known houses let in lodgings, nor are there any common lodging houses. There are a number of applicants for council houses but it cannot be said that the root cause is overcrowding of the dwellings now occupied. As has been said on previous occasions, there is some overcrowding on bedroom standards, because very many of the houses are of the two bedroom variety, but the Council does make an attempt through its Housing Department to remedy such cases if other conditions are fulfilled.

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